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Cc: []

From: CN=Mary Grady/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

Sent: Fri 6/15/2012 1:17:26 PM

Subject: Cross-Cutting Issues News for June 15, 2012

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[Environmental Streamlining Pushes Apart Transportation Conferees as Deadline Nears](#)

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CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES NEWS

JUNE 15, 2012

HIGHLIGHTS

Energy

State Department Plans Supplemental Review

On Keystone Pipeline's Environment Impacts

The State Department plans to conduct a formal environmental review for the northern segment of the Keystone XL crude oil pipeline that would extend from the U.S.-Canadian border at Phillips, Mont., to Steele City, Neb....

Transportation

Environmental Streamlining Pushes Apart

Transportation Conferees as Deadline Nears

Environmental streamlining language continued to drive a wedge between congressional transportation conferees June 14 with only weeks left before the deadline to finalize a reauthorization bill....

Water Resources

California Coalition Urges Interior to Block

Canal or Tunnel to Divert Water From Delta

LOS ANGELES—A coalition of environmental, fishing, consumer, Native American, and other groups June 13 asked the Obama administration to block California from building a tunnel or canal around the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as...

As Demand Grows, EPA Steps Up Risk Study Of 'Rare Earth' Production

EPA is expanding efforts to study risks of so-called "rare earth" elements (REE) and related mining and recycling activities for the critical materials used in scores of electronic and renewable energy technologies given a growing push by policymakers to increase domestic production of the strategically critical materials.

Latest Blogs

Court Readies GHG Rules Decision

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit could rule as early as June 15 on lawsuits

over EPA's suite of greenhouse . . .

TRANSPORTATION:

Conferees still stuck in same quagmire

Elana Schor, E&E reporter

Published: Friday, June 15, 2012

Impasses on two major environmental issues yesterday ate further away at the state of infrastructure talks between House Republicans and Senate Democrats despite frequent staff-level contact between the chambers and a looming deadline for action. The transportation talks are mirroring in disputes over funding for how to speed delivery of certain projects by waiving environmental laws as well as emissions-mitigating projects for cyclists and pedestrians. Still more contentious issues, from the Keystone XL pipeline to how to pay for a final deal, have yet to come to the top of the agenda with only two weeks remaining to reach accord.

"The Senate has perhaps moved inches, while we're miles apart," Rep. Steve Southerland (R-Fla.) told reporters yesterday, describing himself as "worried about whether" Senate Environment and Public Works Chairwoman Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) "is seriously interested in a bill."

Rep. James Lankford (R-Okla.) echoed Southerland in criticizing the Senate approach to environmental streamlining for road projects, distancing House Republicans from a senior American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials representative's recent description of the environmental streamlining debate as a matter of "degree of intensity" between the House and Senate versions of the measure.

The two freshmen's combative tone toward an upper chamber that the *Floridian* said had rejected "90 percent" of what House Republicans proposed in recent days was reflected in a statement from their Transportation and Infrastructure Committee chairman, Rep. John Mica (R-Fla.), after House conferees met by phone for an update on the talks.

"The Senate bill mandates that states spend scarce gas tax revenues on wildflowers and on other non-transportation programs while our nation's bridges and roads are crumbling," Mica said, adding that "unfortunately, the Senate has refused to offer any substantive cuts to bureaucratic red tape associated with building a highway or bridge, and the Senate does not appear ready to compromise on the Keystone [XL] pipeline issue, either."

The House transportation bill would limit the use of lawsuits against infrastructure projects while speeding up environmental reviews, changes that environmentalists such as Natural Resources Defense Council analyst Deron Lovaas decried yesterday as a means to "undermine" the National Environmental Policy Act.

"[I]f reducing project delays is the name of the game, tools other than broad legislative changes that invite unintended consequences such as one-size-fits-all deadlines, imperious default approval of projects or limits on alternatives review should be considered," Lovaas wrote in a blog post.

With respect to bicycling and walking money, the Senate bill includes a bipartisan provision that increases the scope of transportation initiatives eligible for a pot of about 1 percent of total federal funding required to be spent on environmental mitigation. House Republicans are urging that such spending be made optional for states (*E&E Daily*, June 8).

With the June 30 expiration of current transportation law fast approaching, Boxer this week urged House Speaker John Boehner (R-Ohio) to weigh in and press lawmakers to reach a deal. Southerland said that "it wouldn't surprise me" if leadership in both parties entered the discussions when lawmakers return to Washington next week, but he put the onus on senators to engage more fully with the House GOP.

At "all" of the working-group meetings for conferees he has attended, the *Floridian* lamented, "I've yet to look at a single senator."

WATER POLLUTION:

Discharges from coalbed methane projects pose threat to aquatic life -- USGS

Paul Quinlan, E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, June 14, 2012

Wastewater produced by extracting natural gas from coal seams may contain a certain salt at concentrations toxic to aquatic life, according to a study released today by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The study focused on the toxicity of sodium bicarbonate -- a major component of water from coalbed gas production in the Tongue and Powder river basins in Montana and Wyoming.

The toxicity data could apply to other watersheds where sodium bicarbonate is found in wastewater from coalbed gas extraction or other forms of oil and gas development, the study says.

The data could be useful in eventually setting numeric limits for how much can be discharged into waterways.

Formerly considered a coal mine safety hazard, coalbed natural gas, or coalbed methane, has become an increasingly significant part of the nation's energy portfolio, accounting for about one-twelfth of U.S. natural gas production, according to the Department of Energy.

It's expected to become even more important as demand for natural gas grows.

But the water produced from the extraction can, when discharged in large amounts to freshwater streams and rivers, harm fish

and other aquatic species.

"Methane gas associated with coal deposits, once viewed as a nuisance hazard, is now being produced as a valuable resource, an important part of achieving our energy independence," USGS Director Marcia McNutt said in a statement. "But new methods of energy production can also bring new risks to the environment that have not yet been evaluated or quantified."

Companies may dispose of produced water in several ways, including direct discharges, treatment followed by discharge, deep-well injection, drip irrigation and capture in evaporation ponds.

The study included multiple field and lab experiments involving a variety of fish, invertebrates and amphibians.

Aquatic species tested had difficulty surviving in waters containing sodium bicarbonate at levels ranging from 1,120 milligrams to more than 8,000 mg of sodium bicarbonate per liter, with results varying by species and age.

Chronic toxicity was observed at concentrations that ranged from 450 mg to 800 mg of sodium bicarbonate per liter, dependent on the sensitivity of the species of invertebrates and fish exposed. The Tongue River has a natural baseline of about 280 mg of sodium bicarbonate per liter.

The study, whose findings were announced today by USGS, was prepared in cooperation with Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks; the Bureau of Land Management; and U.S. EPA.

EPA:

IG says agency's oversight of state regulatory programs continues to fall short

Jeremy P. Jacobs, E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, June 14, 2012

U.S. EPA has not satisfied concerns surrounding its oversight of state regulatory programs raised by a December audit, the agency's inspector general said in documents released yesterday.

In a particularly pointed report, the Office of Inspector General said in December that EPA's enforcement programs "frequently do not meet national goals" and that states "do not always take necessary enforcement actions."

"EPA does not consistently hold states accountable for meeting enforcement standards, has not set clear and consistent national benchmarks, and does not act effectively to curtail weak and inconsistent enforcement by states," the report said (Greenwire, Dec. 13, 2011).

EPA quibbled with OIG's methodologies in the report but agreed that state enforcement varies widely.

However, in documents released this week, OIG said EPA had satisfied only half of its recommendations in the report. As requested, EPA canceled outdated policy documents, established clear benchmarks for enforcement of several statutes including the Clean Air and Clean Water acts, and created a clear "escalation policy" for states that do not act to enforce those statutes.

But EPA did not address the OIG's first recommendation that the agency grant the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance full authority for national enforcement resources so it can move swiftly and effectively when problems arise.

In response to that recommendation, EPA said it has issues with the proposal.

"EPA does not agree that centralizing resources and workforce allocation will address the concerns raised by the inspector general concerning the lack of national consistency in state performance and regional oversight," the agency said in a March 12 response. "This recommendation would not substantially change the control OECA has over the national workforce compared to what currently exists."

OIG said EPA has also not satisfied its recommendations to establish procedures to reallocate resources when needed and develop a state performance scorecard to track progress from year to year.

NANOTECH:

Northwestern students win \$180K in DOE contest for energy startups

Gabriel Nelson, E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, June 14, 2012

The Department of Energy today chose the first-ever winner of a new contest for energy startups, giving the \$180,000 grand prize to a team from Northwestern University that offers a new way of storing natural gas using nano-sized structures.

The four-person research group, called NuMat Technologies, is working with a trendy class of materials called metal-organic frameworks, or MOFs, which are formed by mixing organic chemicals and metals such as zinc oxide in the right proportions.

With a surface area far greater than that of any substance that readily occurs in nature, these structures can absorb huge amounts of gas, giving them the potential to boost the capacity of fuel tanks. Energy Secretary Steven Chu has often cited the materials as a promising -- if still untested -- way that power companies could trap carbon dioxide from their smokestacks.

The large surface area of MOFs could allow carbon dioxide to be isolated from a stream of gas in a smaller space, shrinking the needed equipment and making it cheaper to build, Chu told the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in February. "We're investing a lot of resources to decrease the size of these capture stacks," he said. "It's a totally different way of doing it" (Greenwire, Feb. 24).

Plenty of universities and laboratories are working with these structures. DOE said NuMat's innovation is the computerized tool it has made to quickly identify and test the millions of possible variations in search of the most absorbent structures.

The research group, made up of three graduate students and a professor, is also looking at ways MOFs could store hazardous gases or separate chemicals using less energy than current processes need.

As the winner of the National Clean Energy Business Plan Competition, NuMat will get \$100,000 in seed money to work on a

business plan and free technical, design and legal assistance from other sponsors of the competition.

PUBLIC LANDS:

Bishop offers changes to bill expanding Border Patrol access

Phil Taylor, E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, June 14, 2012

A Utah Republican today announced changes to a bill designed to bolster national security that would expand the power of the Border Patrol on public lands.

Rep. Rob Bishop is sponsoring an amendment that would replace H.R. 1505 and give border agents new powers on public lands within 100 miles of the Mexican and Canadian borders.

The amendment comes a week before the House is scheduled to take up a package of more than a dozen public lands bills sure to spark heated debate among environmentalists, their Democratic supporters, and House Republicans who argue regulations on public lands have weakened national security, stifled economic development and limited motorized access (E&E Daily, June 13). The House Rules Committee this afternoon said it will hold a hearing Monday evening to determine which amendments may be offered to the bill.

Environmental groups today said they remain strongly opposed to the bill, arguing it would allow border police to damage sensitive wildlands and could close lands to hunters and anglers. The bill passed out of the Natural Resources Committee in October on a party-line vote (Greenwire, Oct. 5, 2011).

"This bill signals that many in Congress are still intent on rolling back fundamental environmental protections," said Jane Danowitz, of the Pew Environment Group. "We call on House members from both sides of the aisle to reject this measure."

But Bishop -- who chairs the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands -- today reiterated his argument that illegal immigrants pose a far greater threat to public lands than the Border Patrol, whose access he said has been unnecessarily delayed by Interior and Agriculture department agencies.

"The rationale associated with keeping the Border Patrol out of these areas is actually self defeating," he said today in a statement. "Drug traffickers couldn't care less about environmental sensitivities, evidenced by the vandalism and environmental destruction they leave behind."

Bishop last month told E&E Daily that he asked House leaders to delay a vote on the bill while he addressed concerns from Democrats and Hispanic members (E&E Daily, May 10). A vote on the public lands package could come as soon as next week. His amendment states that lands agencies shall not "impede, prohibit or restrict" the Border Patrol from preventing "all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics and other contraband through the international land borders of the United States." The current version of the bill says agencies must not prevent the Border Patrol from achieving "operational control," as defined in the Secure Fence Act of 2006.

The amendment also removes about half the laws that would be lifted within 100 miles of the border but maintains key environmental statutes including the Endangered Species Act and National Environmental Policy Act.

The Wilderness Society today issued a release calling the bill a "land grab" that could open national parks, wildlife refuges, wilderness and other public lands to construction and road building. It listed Joshua Tree, Acadia and Glacier national parks and Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness among the 49 million acres that would be affected.

"H.R. 1505 is an overreach that would adversely affect everyone who enjoys America's public lands," said David Moulton, the group's senior legislative director, in a statement. "The bill would allow road building, construction and development on lands that are loved for hunting, fishing, hiking and other recreational activities."

The group noted that Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano told lawmakers the bill "is unnecessary, and it's bad policy." In contrast, the National Association of Former Border Patrol Officers, which represents agency retirees, supported the bill in testimony before the committee last year.

A Government Accountability Office report in fall 2010 found that while most Border Patrol agents said activities have been delayed or restricted as a result of land management laws, almost all said the overall security status of their patrol area is not affected.

PUBLIC LANDS:

Interior expands Burning Man permit for Nev. desert

Debra Kahn, E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, June 14, 2012

The Interior Department decided this week to allow the expansion of the countercultural art festival Burning Man in the Nevada desert.

The Bureau of Land Management said Tuesday that event organizers can admit up to 60,900 people at this year's festival -- scheduled for Aug. 27 to Sept. 3 -- up from 50,000 last year. The permit also allows for up to 70,000 attendees annually through 2016.

The festival is held in the Black Rock Desert in northwestern Nevada, temporarily making it the state's ninth-largest city. The festival -- which even has its own temporary airport -- adheres to a "leave no trace" policy under which there are no garbage cans and attendees are required to take all their trash with them when they leave.

Burning Man has taken place on public land every year since 1992, except in 1997 when it was on a private ranch. The permitting process is normally uncontroversial, but last year the festival was placed on probation after exceeding its population cap by 3,000. While festival organizers are appealing their probationary status to Interior's Board of Land Appeals, BLM officials decided to grant only a one-year permit, rather than a five-year license as the group had requested. Firm attendance caps for the years 2013 to 2016 will be determined starting next year.

"If they follow the terms and conditions in 2012, we could issue a multiyear permit the following year," said Cory Roegner, an assistant field manager in BLM's Winnemucca, Nev., district office.

BLM received about 40 public comments on its draft environmental assessment, released in March. The final permit finds no significant environmental impacts, although some expressed concern about the effect of increased attendance on trash levels and ground disturbance.

A spokeswoman for the San Francisco-based company that puts on the festival said she was pleased with the permit.

"We're really happy with this number," said Marian Goodell, a board member of Black Rock City LLC. "There is a growth pattern; to stunt it too much is kind of arbitrary, even if we are on probation."

Goodell and other Burning Man executives traveled to Washington in April to meet with federal officials and legislative staffers, including then-BLM Director Bob Abbey. Goodell said the meetings were "fruitful in that we spent time introducing ourselves to some officials; to others, we stopped in and said hello."

In anticipation of the cap being raised, organizers have already sold 57,000 tickets. They also have an extensive waiting list but haven't decided yet whether to add more tickets, Goodell said.

"We don't want to be on probation again, so we're being cautious," she said.

ENDANGERED SPECIES:

Group says it received \$128K for massive settlement

Phil Taylor, E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, June 14, 2012

The Center for Biological Diversity, a frequent litigant in endangered species cases, today said it received \$128,000 in legal compensation for a settlement last year with the Interior Department that requires the agency to make final listing determinations for hundreds of species.

The Tucson, Ariz.-based group said it sent the data to House Natural Resources Chairman Doc Hastings (R-Wash.), who late last month requested information on what government agencies had paid in Endangered Species Act court costs and attorney fees, including for the settlement with CBD and WildEarth Guardians (E&E Daily, June 1).

The settlement struck last year gives the Fish and Wildlife Service six years to issue final listing decisions on 251 species on the "candidate" list and initial findings on hundreds of other species.

Bill Snape, senior counsel for CBD, said the \$128,000 in legal fees awarded in the settlement comes out to \$168.29 per species. "That's an incredible bargain for wildlife and American taxpayers," he said in a statement. "Under the agreement, species get the help they need, years of conflict are avoided and the Endangered Species Act works like it's supposed to."

The group said it has received less than 4 percent of the money the federal government has paid out in attorney fees to all parties -- both environmental groups and industry -- for ESA cases dating back to 2008.

It said awards from the Equal Access to Justice Act -- which allows attorney fees to be awarded in cases where plaintiffs show the government's position was not "substantially justified" -- amount to about one-half of 1 percent of its total annual income.

The group's report comes less than a week before Hastings' committee is scheduled to hold an oversight hearing titled "Taxpayer-Funded Litigation: Benefitting Lawyers and Harming Species, Jobs and Schools."

"The Endangered Species Act has been overtaken by lawyers and become a tool for litigation and unending lawsuits," Hastings said in a statement last month. "The government then agrees to costly, closed-door settlement agreements and the American people deserve to know how much of their taxpayer dollars are going towards attorney fees instead of actual species recovery." Hastings has said he intends to overhaul the 39-year-old law to rein in "costly and debilitating lawsuits."

FWS has indicated the amount it spends on litigation has remained relatively constant over the past 10 years.

According to Interior, the settlement with CBD and WildEarth Guardians aims to freeze the number of petitions the groups file for new listings, thereby reducing the agency's legal burden and freeing up resources to evaluate and recover species.

AGRICULTURE:

Amendment filed to require economic analyses of endangered species listings

Amanda Peterka, E&E reporter

Published: Thursday, June 14, 2012

An amendment filed yesterday to the farm bill would require government agencies to perform an economic analysis on impacts to farmland before listing any species as endangered.

The amendment, by Republican Sens. David Vitter of Louisiana and Mike Lee of Utah, would also require the Interior and Agriculture departments to provide greater notice to landowners of potential listings under the Endangered Species Act. It would also explicitly bar data obtained from trespassing and aerial surveillance of private lands to be used in endangered species listings.

"This is a straightforward solution to make sure farmers and landowners don't get blindsided by federal land grabs under the auspices of environmental protection," Vitter said in a statement. "Our bill would provide an added level of transparency to the process."

The amendment has already provoked push-back by conservationists. Tim Male, vice president for conservation policy at Defenders of Wildlife, called the measure an "anti-science amendment" that would limit the use of geographic information systems, satellite imagery and historical maps of species distribution in listing decisions.

He warned that the requirement of an economic analysis could slow down the endangered species listing process.

"There's a huge backlog of species waiting to be listed," Male said. "It's already a process delayed far beyond what species need, and this analysis would complicate things further."

Designations of critical habitats already require economic analyses; the amendment would apply to all listings of endangered species occurring on private agricultural land and on land maintained by the Forest Service.

In a statement, Lee said the amendment would bring "much-needed reform."

A provision filed earlier this week, also by Lee, would revoke protections for endangered species that are found entirely within the borders of a single state.

It's still unclear whether either amendment will see a vote on the Senate floor. Senate leaders are still negotiating which amendments to the \$969 billion legislation to bring to a vote.

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-Nev.) said yesterday that he is working on bringing a package of about 40 amendments to a floor vote and in the meantime will bring forward individual amendments.

Amendments currently on the floor include a provision that would eliminate two of the largest farmland conservation programs and another that would convert all mandatory spending to discretionary spending. The Senate may vote later today on those amendments.

Agriculture Chairwoman Debbie Stabenow (D-Mich.) yesterday urged her colleagues to vote to kill the conservation amendment. The measure would eliminate the Conservation Stewardship Program, which rewards farmers on a tiered basis for making environmental improvements, and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, a cost-share program that provides some of the funding needed to make improvements.

The Environmental Quality Incentives Program has also been used to fund projects to restore critical habitat for species that are threatened, such as the sage grouse. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has been working out agreements with other federal agencies that would exclude farmers from Endangered Species Act requirements if they participate in the programs.

The amendment to cut the programs was offered by Republican Sen. Tom Coburn of Oklahoma.

The proposed conservation title of the farm bill overall has broad support from senators and conservation groups. It would consolidate the bill's 23 programs to 13 and cut \$6.4 billion over the next decade.

"We made difficult compromises at the committee level, and we ought not make further cuts on the floor," Sen. Michael Bennet (D-Colo.), a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said on the floor yesterday.

Conservation groups are continuing to put pressure on Congress to add a provision to the bill that would require farmers to abide by certain conservation requirements in order to receive crop insurance subsidies.

In a letter sent yesterday to all members of the Senate, more than 90 groups urged Senate members to support an amendment filed by Sen. Ben Cardin (D-Md.) that would block premium subsidies to producers that drain wetlands or farm highly erodible land.

Farm groups have largely opposed adding conservation compliance, saying it would serve as a disincentive for farmers to purchase protection. The requirements were linked from 1985 until 1996, when Congress removed them to encourage more farmers to sign up for insurance.

In their letter, the conservation groups stressed that the requirements would not affect farmers' ability to purchase crop insurance. Supporting the amendment, they said, would "ensure long-term farm productivity by protecting vital natural resources."

Among the letter's senders were Defenders of Wildlife, the Environmental Working Group, the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition, the National Wildlife Federation, the Sierra Club and the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Other amendments filed yesterday include one by Sens. Mark Pryor (D-Ark.) and Roy Blunt (R-Mo.) that would modify the definition of "bio-based product" to include U.S. forest products that are currently excluded from federal procurement preferences. Earlier this year, Pryor and Blunt introduced the measure as a stand-alone bill. The change is needed to ensure that "vital U.S. industries have a chance to grow and compete globally," Blunt said at the time.

An amendment by Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska) would add onto a sportsmen's package offered earlier as an amendment by Idaho Republican Sen. James Risch (Greenwire, June 12). It contains language for managing recreation on federal public lands.

Overall, the farm bill would spend \$969 billion over the next decade but still cut \$23.6 billion from farm programs and eliminate more than 100 program authorizations. Among the changes proposed in the bill are a consolidation of farm conservation programs and a shift from direct subsidies, which tend to favor Southern crops, to an insurance-based safety net for farmers.

The bill also would provide \$800 million over the next five years for programs to construct biorefineries and grow feedstocks necessary to build up the country's cellulosic biofuel industry.

ClimateWire -- Fri., June 15, 2012 -- Read the full edition

1. RENEWABLE ENERGY: China's offshore wind program is beached by interagency disputes

SHANGHAI -- In 2011, when China unveiled its 2015 target for offshore wind development, it was an ambitious goal by any measure. But two years after China's first round of bidding for offshore wind farms took place, none of these projects has moved beyond the planning stage. The nation's second round of bids, which was expected to start in the first half of this year, is also delayed. While China has already built a few offshore wind farms as pilot projects, there is a strong desire to develop more.

2. NEGOTIATIONS: Fights over technology transfer, green development funds cloud Rio+20 talks

Negotiations over an outcome text to frame expectations at next week's sustainable development conference in Rio de Janeiro were tense yesterday, with disputes not resolved on international technology transfer and finance for green economies in the developing world, among a host of other issues.

TODAY'S STORIES

3. SCIENCE: Acidic currents put Pacific oyster industry in peril

4. BUSINESS: Shipping sector's emissions could drop as companies seek savings and efficiency

5. BUILDINGS: More property owners concerned with energy efficiency -- report

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8. NEGOTIATIONS: E.U. reaches agreement over energy savings text after months of debate

9. EMISSIONS: European Commission to set tougher CO2 standards for vans

10. NATIONS: Singapore announces national climate change strategy

EnergyWire -- Fri., June 15, 2012 -- Read the full edition

1. PIPELINES: Do increasing oil flows open door to more spills?

HOUSTON -- Drillers are clamoring for more pipelines as crude oil production climbs, in the hope they can find some relief from truck and rail transportation that has increased costs in the North American oil patch. To meet that demand, pipeline companies are boosting the capacity and flow on their pipeline systems, often by hundreds of thousands of extra barrels a day. Enbridge Inc. plans to expand oil flows through pipelines that feed Midwestern refineries by 280,000 barrels per day, and capacity is set to increase on pipelines operated by Kinder Morgan Inc. and Plains All American Pipeline LP. But does adding more crude oil to a pipeline increase the risk of a rupture or spill?

THIS MORNING'S STORIES

2. AFRICA: Exxon, Statoil announce massive gas finds off Tanzania coast

3. NATURAL GAS: N.Y. reaches deal with Chesapeake on lease renewals

4. COURTS: In Shell case, Obama questions role of U.S. courts in human rights cases

5. TECHNOLOGY: Fracking without water could be next big thing in drought-prone areas

6. WYOMING: Regulator resigns after comment that 'greed' motivates critics in Pavillion

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11. RUSSIA: Rosneft turns to Exxon Mobil to help frack Siberian play

12. OHIO: State officials wind down land inventory effort

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